LONDON, JUNE 17, 1847. I have in my former letters often alluded to the poor laws, and their effects upon the people; both administration and those who receive the very the best, or even a proper mode of securing the necessary support to the destitute. Facts and figures. however, render one thing evident, and that is, that the reformed poor-law system is a much cheaper one than that which was in operation prior to 1835. The average annual expenditure on account of the poor for the ten years preceding 1835 was.....£6,456,000

That of the ten years since, and including 1835, was...... 4,725,000 The expenditure of 1845 was...... 5,039,700

That of 1847 will necessarily be much increased.

It must be borne in mind also that the population of England and Wales, which was in 1831 13,897,484, had increased in 1845 to 16,629,000. It is found, on comparison of all the data, that the rate of expenditure per head in the population in

lation and all its attendant evils. The official tables of the Board of Trade, relating to trade and navigation, have been published, showing the imports and exports, &c. of the United Kingdom for the four months ending the 5th of May, 1847. In addition to what I have already stated, I will add:

The duty paid for the four months which ended ing the similar periods of the two preceding years, upon the following articles, was-

1845.	1846.	1847.
On coffee, lbs£11,757,381	£12,121,396	£13,844,446
Cocoa, lbs 1,016,121	1,095,998	1,369,548
Tea, lbs14,191,359	15,214,805	15,750,907
Wine, gallons 2,258,746	2,218,869	2,221,705
Spirits, " 1,195,265	1,213,033	1,344,489
Tobacco, lbs 8,776,703	9,010,004	9,123,515
		and the second s

It must cause great anxiety respecting the condition of the manufactures of the country to find that, while the importation of all articles of food is thus rapidly and largely increasing, that of the raw materials of our manufactures, upon which the employment and the daily bread of a large portion of our population depends, is alarmingly diminishing. For example, there were imported, during the first four months of the two last and the present year, as follows:

	10.101	1040.	1044
Sheep's wool, lbs	14,229,276	13,762,546	7,699,419
Cotton, cwt	2,285,054	1,534,715	1,399,651
Silk, raw, lbs	1,617,769	1,906,621	1,704,215
Silk, thrown, lbs	157,250	136,812	94,664
Silk, waste, lbs	639,400	262,400	212,100
Flax, cwt	134,303	158,761	158,126
Hemp, cwt	130,483	95,139	77,885
THE AL		and the same of the same of	

hausting our means, whilst our products, by which

The declared value of the exports of the month which ended 5th May is nearly half a million ster- cessary in its details and its practice, and the proling more than that for the corresponding month of priety of its connexion with the "State," as part last year. All articles of our manufactures, excepting cotton and linen yarn and silk manufactures, to be doubted and discussed; but it is much to be show an increase upon the month, these three arti- questioned, if any of the various classes of Dissenters cles a reduction. For the whole period of four who are now so denunciatory of the Established months to 5th May the exports for 1845, 1846, and Church were exalted to its position and armed with 1847 are as follows:

		W 1/F W 1/F W	10411
Cotton manufactures.	£6,337,715	£5,914,467	£6,069,429
Cotton yarn	1,705,485	2,138,782	1,608,258
Linen manufactures	1,040,738	936,333	991,203
Linen yarn	364,611	294,257	207,074
Silk manufactures	244,331	292,878	316,949
Woollen manufactures	2,483,916	1,897,491	2,136,893
Woollen yarn	273,930	180,059	255,374

table, the remaining articles will show an increase Hume, which amounted to a vote of censure upon of more than half a million. This gives lamenta- Ministers for their having joined with France and

ble but indubitable evidence of the great depression Spain in interference with the affairs of Portugal. of the home trade: for it shows that whilst the ex- The radicals, headed by Messrs, Hume, Duncombe, ports have increased the amount of production has and others, assisted by Lords G. Bentinck, J. Mandiminished. This state of things could only exist ners, and the "Young England" Party in the through a decrease in the home consumption; Commons, and by the Earl of Winchelsea and speaking loudly of increasing poverty among the Lord Brougham in the Lords, hoped to make conconsumers-the people of Great Britain!

and manufactures for the first four months of House during its discussion. In the House of 1845 was - - - £16,502,574 Lords, Ministers were defended by the Duke of

fish, glass, hardware, metals, except tin-plates, salt, after Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham had sugar, (refined,) sheep and lamb's wool, exhibit an approved of the policy adopted by Lord John Rusincrease in 1847 over 1846. Whilst butter can- sell, the motion died a natural death by the House dies, coals, leather, machinery, and tin-plates show being "counted out," as it is termed, and 31 mema decrease.

foreign trade has increased 170,413 tons; the out- 658. The motion thus fell through, and discussion

ward tonnage 73,324. But the paramount subject is the prospect of the notice, which Mr. Hume declined making. Had coming harvest; and reports from all parts of the the House been full, however, there is no doubt but continent of Europe, from Egypt, where it has been that Ministers would have been supported by a great secured, and from every section of the British Isles, majority; they were, therefore, robbed of a triumple are, in the highest degree, promising and cheering by the neglect of members to attend in their places as to the future. Every where grain crops of all It is said that Parliament will be dissolved about kinds appear to be most luxuriant. It is lamenta- the 10th of July. A calculation has been made ble, however, to hear the farmers complaining load- (and by anti-ministerialists, too) that Ministers will ly and bitterly of the damage done to their crops by have a working majority of about forty in the new the game, which is preserved for the pleasure and Parliament. Many of the reform party are a good profit of their landlords! This evil calls loudly for deal dissatisfied with the Administration, their prinredress, and will most likely shortly receive it, cipal charge against Ministers being the great de-The vast estate owned by the Duke of Northum- gree of nepotism and family self-seeking, by which berland is spoken of as exhibiting a most melan- their appointments and preferment have been hitherto choly appearance. This is owing to the system of governed. An independent party will be formed, renting pursued by the Duke, which is that of it is said, in the new House of Commons, to supnearly occupation; so that, in consequence of the port Ministers (not upon party grounds) or not, ac insecurity of tenure, neither capital nor skill is ap- cording to circumstances and their own views of plied to its cultivation. "No where," says the the right and the proper. About sixty gentlemen Economist, "does the feudal spirit more visibly who are certain to obtain seats have already formed 4 cast its malign influence over a district than in that, the nucleus of this really conservative party. huge part of Northumberland which owns the I am glad to correct an error which I have stated Duke its lord. It would seem that it has never in my former letter, that seventy deaths had occur-· recovered from the devastation committed upon it red lately by accidents on railroads. Colonel Libby the Norman conquerors." The weather is thorpe was reported in the "Times" (my authority now wet and cold. (so much so that fires are ne- as having stated so in the House of Commons cessary in our parlors, but this is considered favor. The Times now rectines its report by saying that, able to the growing crops. Some croakers are phis instead of seventy, Col. S. said seventeen! losophizing and speculating (in their opinions) upon The following liberal sentiments are extracted the effect which several large spots visible upon the from the "Morning Chronicle" of the 16th instant, sun's surface may have upon the heat of the sea- and form part of an article on the proceedings of son, and the consequent early or late ripening, as the meeting to erect a monument in commemoration well as produce, of the harvest. One large spot on of Caxton. I know you will have pleasure in givthe sun is said to be of the amazing extent of 30,000 ing them circulation : miles in diameter. These things may work upon "Of the part that the American Minister took in the busithe imaginations of a few; they will have little effect, we trust, upon the feelings, and what is of livehest satisfaction. The generous enthusiasm with which

improving—absolute destitution and famine have asserted a brother's interest in the antiquities and historic redone their work there. But there is an alarming collections of the elder branch of the Angio-Saxon family, wa degree of sickness and disease in many parts of that unfortunate island. It is quite refreshing to hear son, and affords a cheering sign of the unabated force and ac-

of all denominations have attended to their duties. both of a religious and a charitable description, during the late trying circumstances; scarcely an instance has occurred of a clergyman deserting his post. Irish immigration has caused much misery and suffering among as well as expense to the people of Liverpool. Fever appears to be spreading there with fearfully rapid strides. Additiona upon those who have to pay the expenses of their accommodations are now preparing at Kirkdale, in that neighborhood, for two thousand patients. No doubtful assistance which they administer. It is a less than thirty-nine medical men are now employvery unsettled question in political economy, where ed in the existing hospitals at Liverpool. Typhu ther the poor laws, as at present administered, are fever also prevails, to a serious extent, at Ashton, Stalybridge, and other places in the neighborhood.

We seem very much to be in need of enlightenment upon the subject of Prison Discipline in this country. Most disgraceful disclosures have lately been made in the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, with respect to the condition of the city prison in Giltspur street, and of the insubordination of the prisoners. The Aldermen of London appear to be a very slow-moving body. Many years have elapsed since the necessity for a new prison, or better management of the present one, has been brought to their knowledge, but nothing has been done. And, with respect to salubrity, cleanliness. &c., they appear to be averse to any improvement, although great necessity for it has been made most apparent. Should Lord Morpeth's bill, relating to the santary condition of towns, become a law, London would derive no advantage from it, the city 1831 was 9s. 4 d., that in 1845 only 6s. 0 d. having been, by desire of the Aldermen and other These are important facts, and interesting even to enlightened functionaries, stricken from the bill. the statician on your side of the water, although There appear to be many things in the construction you are happily exempt from a large pauper popu- of the Municipality of London which demand the salutary hand of reform. The Aldermen seem to regard themselves as Eldermen, and as such naturally attached to old habits and customs, and averse to marching along with the times. That wicked rogue "Punch" has dignified one of the Aldermen (Sir Peter Laurie) with the soubriquet of Sir Peter Stick-in-the-mud, from the defence which he has made of the present condition of the city, and his 5th May last, when compared with that paid dur- averseness to any cleansing and purifying operations. The dissenting Electors of the city of London

and metropolitan boroughs, and the adjacent counties, intend to propose questions to the candidates at the ensuing election upon all points in any way affecting the civil and religious rights of Protestant Dissenters: they do not extend their protection to Catholics or Jews! It may be deemed, at least, a doubtful sort of liberality, which refuses to extend to others that which we are anxious to preserve to ourselves. The candidates for Parliament are to be required to vote "against any grant of public money for religious or ecclesiastical purposes, either for the established church or any of the non-establish ed religious bodies of the country; to oppose all plans for endowing the ministers of any religious body, either Protestant or Catholic; to oppose any system of general education at the public expence, which compels the use of a catechism or creed, and attendance on any particular form of religious worship; to embrace every opportunity of abolishing Church-rates and Ecclesiastical · courts, &c." Now, whatever may be the abstract correctness of the principles involved in the course thus prescribed to members of Parliament, it may well be doubted whether, under existing circumstances, the cause of sound morality, pure religion, and education and general social improvement. would not be materially injured if a Parliament was Thus the purchase of food and commodities for returned a majority of which would act up to these the daily consumption of the country is rapidly ex- requirements. "The Church" would certainly be in danger, and it is to be hoped that a majority of we can alone hope to pay for them, are rapidly be- the people of England are not prepared for its prostration until a better system has been prepared to occupy its place. No doubt great reforms are neand parcel of the constitution, may fairly continue its wealth and its power, whether they would be as mildly tolerant as it is, and whether "the civil and religious rights" of those who differed from them would be so much respected. I am decidedly of opinion, although a Dissenter from the belief of the out of the Church than within it, and that this spirit of intolerance among the Dissenters is a rapidly and a dangerously increasing one. The present administration of the Governmen 12,450,726 11,654,270 11,585,180 has probably passed through its last ordeal in the

If cotton and linen yarn be excluded from this present Parliament. This was the motion of Mr The total exports of British and Irish produce ever, even cause a decent attendance in either - - . . . . 15.873.858 Wellington, and the motion of disapproval was loss 1847 was - - - . 16,157,969 by a majority of 19, only 113 Peers voting upon Of the articles exported, cheese, earthenware, the question; whilst, in the House of Commons, bers only being found present (40 being the requisite The tonnage inwards of vessels employed in the number to constitute a " House") out of a total of thereon could not be revived but by a renewal of

much more importance, the vital interests of the Mr. Banchert, as the representative of the transatlantic Re-JUNE 18.—The condition of Ireland is no doubt public, claimed a brother's share in the work of honoring the name and memory of the founder of the English press, and worthy of the character and position of that distinguished per-

of the most exemplary manner in which the clergy I tivity of a sentiment powerfully conducive to the cause of peace and civilization. So long as American statesmen delight to remember that our antiquities are their antiquities. that our tongue is their tongue, that our history is their history, that our heroes are their heroes, that our Westminster is their Westminster, we have at least one security the more, over and above the vulgar prudential ones, that the peace of he world will not be lightly broken. We love to hear that the heart of an American in England warms at the name of Westminster-that common shrine of the penates of Anglo-Saxondom.

The spot where it is proposed to erect the monument, at the west front of Westminster Abbey, is literally where Caxton first established and work-

ed his press. Will you excuse my squeezing in the following Post Office Statistics ?

The gross revenue of the Post Office, within the United Kingdom, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1847, was £1,379,219 2s. 10d.

Amount of Foreign and Colonial post-624,788 12s.

Revenue from all sources . . . . £2,004,007 15s. 1d Total number of letters to and from all places beyond seas or the year 1846, 8,640,456; number of newspapers, 2,698,376; and the postage thereon, as before stated, £624,788 12s. 3d.

The costs incurred for carriage of mails, messengers, &c or the year was £279,889 6s., which included £22,961 7s.

34d, paid for tolls. Costs of distribution of letters, in London and other large

owns, was £76,654 6s. 4d. Leaving, after deducting the expenses of mail steamers and conveyance of foreign letters, a nett balance of revenue for the vear of £1,224,316 4s. 4d.

One word more about JENNY LIND! This lioness of the day has appeared in the character of Norma. The Opera of that name was selected by the Queen, who honored the performance with her presence in inusual state. Grist had appeared in the same character at Covent Garden on the preceding Tueslay; and no other question was mooted in the musical circles between that and Mad'e Lind's appearance but the relative merits of the rival artistés. The issue was joined on Tuesday last, when Jenny Lind played Norma, and made her appearance, not like l'ALMA, before a pitful of Kings, at Erfurt, but in the presence of at least half a dozen boxes full of imperial, regal, princely, and grand-ducal personages. The event certainly proved the prognostication of the writer in the Morning Chronicle, which I have before stated, that the "Swedish Nightingale" was unequal to the part, or at least that she s measurably below Grisi in the performance of it. The papers loudest in their former praise have, in heir criticisms on this performance, so tempered it that it amounts to acknowledged deficiency; whilst the Chronicle, which, be it remembered, is the eulogist of things at Covent Garden, pronounces, without hesitation or qualification, the Norma of JENNY LIND to be a complete failure, and not by comparison with the Norma of Grisi, for such a comparison would be too absurd, but taken on her own conception and execution.'

I have not made any allusion to affairs on the Continent in this communication, because there is nothing new whatever, unless it be the success of the intervention of England, France, and Spain in Portugal, which has led to the acceptance by the Junta of the terms offered by the Queen, and will eventuate, it is to be hoped, in the pacification of the country. Of Spain nothing can be said, unless it s an observation in the "Athenaum," that "it is a remarkable fact, that in no portion of the world where the Spanish language is spoken, is there either civil or religious liberty, confidence, or security in the Government."

There are rumors of ill feeling between Rome and Naples, and the Minister of the latter at the Court of the former is said to have gone home.

The Pope is reported to have so far extended eligious tolerance at Rome that several Jews have ately been allowed to become members of the Roman Club, from which they have hitherto been ex-

A National Guard has also been organized at Rome, composed of the middle and more enlightened classes. The nobility of Rome are said to have seen their error, and to have become more de-Established Church, that there is more intolerance termined admirers of the Pope than even the lower the Queen and her daughter. The Duke of Montmorot, husclasses of the people.

In France, Prussia, Russia, Holland, Belgium, and Germany, nothing new whatever.

## THE VALUE OF A PRINTER.

It is difficult to ascertain the real worth of the individual, if he be of the lighter complexion-such rarely being brought to the hammer. In Morocco, however, a white man will sell for five dollars or thereabouts; and the price may vary in other ountries. The New Orleans Delta, however, tells the folowing story, which serves to illustrate:

"Yesterday a good looking typo, who belonged to the 1st ndiana regiment, related to us the following incident: Some ime ago, last summer, we believe, Mr. Coridon Donnovan, this city, the former editor of the Wabash Sundard, published in Lafavette, Indiana, was clerking it on a steamer n the Rio Grande. One day, while the boat was taking in wood, our editor, with a couple of friends, went on shore for the purpose of shooting armadilloes, or any other Mexican ame that they might meet with. When but a short distance rom the boat, they were surrounded and captured by some thirty armed Mexicans. One of these fellows, who could speak a little English, found out that the unfortunate editor was a printer by profession, and he immediately seized him as a precious prize. Knowing his value, he set a price upon his head, and he was finally knocked down for the sum of \$350 ! Good Heavens! that an editor should be sold so low! poor fellow was marched off to Valladolid, the capital of Michoacan, and sent into a Mexican printing office in that ovely city, to set up villanous Mexican type. ome time he succeeding in making his escape, and just b fore the battle of Cerro Gordo he managed to fall in with General Scott's army, when he was quite "at home." will have the temerity to say after this that "editors are not bought and sold?"

Boston, Juny 6. Serious Railroad Accident .- Yesterday afternoon, as a arriage belonging to this city, containing eight prosons, upon pleasure excursion, was approaching the Mill Dam crossing, locomotive and tank which had been to the Brighton waterng station have in sight. The man who is stationed at the lately came out, and with his flag motioned to the driver to nouncement, several months since, of the American applicarought between the locomotive and a post, and stattered almost has been applied, and with entire success, is to insone perhead that a physician thought he could not live. An Englishman, named John Kyte, had his left arm hadly shattered from the respective claims of Dr. Weld and Dr. Jackson to the disthe elbow downwards, his nose split off, and be head so much covery in question. More than twenty years ago, an En-nigred that there are fears of a fatal result. The driver was glishman presented to the Medical section of the Academy of Corvney, and his son, were considerably injund, but will not the purpose of rendering patients insensible to pain. The rear of me? These regiments, also, that is to say doubt recover. There were two or three other men in the German journals state that Professor Schumbein, who is so bell's and Wynkoop's, should have been moved by carriage, who escaped with a few slight bruises, and a little extensively known as the inventor of powder-cotton, has disdinary circumstances the efforts of the keeper of the crossing o avert the calamity would have been successed.

ANOTHER -A man named Willey, belong up to East Buson, while in a state of inchriation yesterday, and down with is arm across the track of the Eastern Railion, in the viciniof loswich. His arm was severed by the cirs passing over He was conveyed to Newburyport and paced under the STILL ANOTHER .- Last night a man, somewhat intoxicated,

started from Braintree, to walk to Randelph. When the train from the fireworks came along he was found with his neck eross the track; the engine could not be stopped, and a ortion of the train passed over him, cutting the head from the oly, and of course killing him instantly. His name was Harris, and he was a carpenter belonging to South Braintree. [ Truveller.

SYDNEY C. LONG, Attorney at Law,

FROM PARIS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Paris, Mar 14, 1847.

The King's fete was celebrated as usual on the 1st of May by flattering harangues at the palace, games and shows in the Champs Elysées, firing of cannon at the hotel des Invalides, and illuminations on the quai d'Orsay. The charming weather attracted hundreds of thousands to the Champs Elysées, where mimic shows of war at theatres in the open air, mats de cocagne or high masts smeared with soap and grease, at the top of dancers, buffoons, jugglers, rotary cars, boats and wooder horses, showy booths displaying all kinds of ware, bands of music, dioramas, georamas, wax figures, mermaids, learned pigs and seals, sheep with two heads, cows with five legs, and ast, not least, the never-tiring exploits of Punch and Judy. afforded every variety of diversion to the children of smaller and of larger growth who thronged the vast space between the garden of the Tuilleries and the arch of Triumph. Here were seen many an interesting group which might have been happily transferred to the canvas of the painter or the page of the writer. But among the joyous multitudes flitted like dark shadows more than one form and face which bore marks of wo, painfully suggestive of the ravages of hunger and disease in this immense city. The noisy festivities of the day did not completely drown the low wail of despairing Want, and its grim phantom obtruded itself amidst the splendors of the evening illumination. Amiens, Rouen, and several other cities, were inspired by the generous idea of devoting to the relief of the poor the sums which are yearly destined to fete St. Philippe, the patron-saint of the King. But the municipal au-Paris contented themselves with the customary distribution of food at the different offices of public charity Even in this season of general scarcity, the usual appropria tion for fire-works was not diminished, and the indigent, scarcely concealing their nakedness in the crowd, were forced to see the money which could have given them bread, pass away in smoke

The same week witnessed several other birthday anniversaries besides that of Louis Philippe in the royal family. The 26th of April was the birthday of three princesses belonging to the same race, the Bourbon, born in the same kingdom, Naples, of the same blood, descended on the paternal side from Louis XIV, on the maternal from the great Maria-Therese, and now allied to personages whose history is singularly connected with that of their own families. Marie-Amelie was born on the 26th April, 1782, Marie-Christine on the 26th April, 1806, and Marie-Caroline-Auguste on the 26th April, 1822. Marie-Amelie, whose mother was Queen Caroline, the daughter of Maria-Therese and sister of Marie-Antoinette, is married to the King of the French, whose father, Philippe Egalite, was one of the principal actors in the revolution that precipitated the ill-fated Queen, so eloquently deplored by Burke, from the throne, and conducted her from the Temple to the Conciergerie, and thence to the scaffold. Another revolution in 1830 raised Marie-Amelie to the throne once occupied by her unfortunate aunt. Marie-Christine, the widow the late Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, is grand-niece of Marie-Antoinette, and mother of Isabelia II. and of the youthful Infanta of Spain. The marriage of the latter princess to the Duke of Montpensier, the grandson of Philippe Egalite, is almost the only consolation which the Queen Christine can enjoy in the midst of her disappointed ambitions. Her own riage portion to Spain seems to have been a real Pandora's box of evils, scattering on all sides the horrors of civil war, and she has at length come to Paris, after various chances and changes, to conceal the name of Madame Munoz under the title of Dutchess of Montmorot, a title more pompous than the former, but still modest enough for one who is the daughter of a King, herself a Queen, and a mother of a Queen. Caroline-Augusta, the daughter of the Prince of Salerno, once the darling pet of the Dutchess de Berry, who gave her the name of La petite souris blanche, which she was familiarly called at Naples, in allusion, probably, to her flaxen hair and light complexion, is now the wife of the Duke d'Aumale, the inheritor of the wealth of the Condes and son of Louis Philippe, whose Ministers imprisoned her aunt, the Duchesse de Berry. Such alliances as those to which this paragraph has alluded could scarcely have been anticipated half a century ago. Could they have been foretold, little faith would have been vielded to the prediction.

I saw the Queen Christine and her daughter, the Dutchess of Montpensier, the other evening at the representation of the Spanish players from Madrid. The comic intrigues of El Escondido y la Tapada, by Calderon de la Barca, did not seem to divert one whose thirst for gold and power tempted her beyond the Pyrenees to engage in more serious intrigues, which, thanks to the independent spirit of the young constitutional Queen Isabella, have ended in her mother's mortify ing return to her hotel in the Rue des Courcelles at Paris. The anxiety with which the ambitious woman still watches the course of her royal daughter joins with her other disappintments to banish smiles from the once bewitching lips of ne widow of Ferdinand VII. Neither she nor the Dutchess of Montpensier appeared to enjoy heartily the amusements of the gloomy expression rested on their countenances while the Spanish actors played their parts, and the Andalusian and Castilian dancers, in their gay costumes and beating their castanets, abandoned themselves to the enchanting bold ness of their boleras and cachucha. The Duke of Montpensier and the Duke of Montmorot were in the same box with band of Marie Christine, has replaced Alexander Dumas, the than of his reputation as a popular novelist,) in the intimacy of the young Duke, the Benjamin of the royal family. They interchange daily visits, and sometimes dine together at Very's before going to the theatre of the Palais Royal, for which the Prince has not lost his ancient predilection. M. Dumas, whom a temporary misunderstanding with his august patron had banished from the little court of smokers assembled two or three times in the week at the chateau of Vincennes, is, however, regaining favor by his feuilletons on the wedding

visit to Spain, which are now appearing in La Presse. Feuilleton-literature is decidedly on the decline in France It does not indeed merit all the attacks which were lately made upon it in the Chamber of Deputies by a member who would fain check its influence by restrictions inconsistent with a proper liberty of the press. But a more sound and healthy taste han the gluttonous appetite to which it has hitherto pampered is now amply gratified by the numerous excellent works with which French historical literature has recently been enriched. The attractive page of Lamartine, the high tone which per-vales the style of Louis Blanc, and the enthusiasm of Micheet have secured an unbounded popularity to the History of Girondins and the new Histories of the Revolution. The inerest which these fine productions have excited gives addiional importance to a late reprint of l' Ancien Moniteur, which furnishes of itself a most valuable source of the contemporane-

us history of those memorable times. Michelet, as Professor at the College of France, teaches his voice as well as by his pen, and his lessons are receiv-I with an applause, somewhat uproprious, it is true, but at the same time indicative of his great influence over the audience which regularly throng his lecture-room. The last lecure which I heard him deliver presented an admirable portraiture of the Abbe Sieves. I have not space to give you an analysis of his discourse, which was highly interesting and instructive; but if I could describe the scene which preceded, and, in fact, accompanied his entrance—while hundreds of spiring Marseillaise, you would form some idea of the tumultuary character which has always marked, more or less, the

students of the Parisian University.

Art is not cultivated at Paris to the neglect of Science. The weekly meetings of the Academy are always well attended, ossing to warn vehicles of the approach of the cars imme. and always interesting. The excitement caused by the antrylcation and consequent infatuation of the liver. Under perfect safety, as a substitute for other in surgical operations. We are not informed what this new composition is, and I shall be very much surprised if one whose claim to high scienpersonally, should stumble twice upon a great invention. This remark may surprise some who know his name only in ue, his present reputation for surpasses his actual deserts The epithet "stupid chatterer," applied to him by Liebig, as hose who have studied at Gressen will remember, may have been too severe, but cannot have been wholly unmerited

BUTLER HOUSE. Philadelphia.

Northness corner of Eighth and Chestaut sireets.

The attention of Southerners who intend visiting the North during the summer is requested to the above establishment. Its location is decidedly the most pleasant in the city, being central, and surrounded by a large and finely shaded gurden. The Rooms are large and airy, and the management in the city is cities the precomplishment of the First. PRINCES AND, MARYLAND,

PRINCESS AND, MARYLAND,

Countres. All business entrusted to him will be promptjuly and faithfully attended to.

Discreption of the Country of Somerset and Worcester

Sometimes of the Rooms are large and linely shaded
garden. The Rooms are large and large and linely shaded
garden. The Rooms are large and larg

COL. HASKELL'S REPLY TO GEN. PILLOW.

TO THE PUBLIC.

While on my way from my residence in Jackson to this city, which I was visiting on private business, I met at Huntingdon with the reply of Gen. PILLOW to the communication of myself and officers, published in the New Orleans Picayune of the 29th of May last, in relation to the operations of

Gen. Pillow's brigade at the recent action of Cerro Gordo. In rejoining to the reply of Gen Pillow, I shall endeavor to do so with that dignity of manner and temperateness of which prizes for such as reach them are suspended, rope- tone befitting the columns of a public journal; for, however provoking the language of Gen. Pillow may be to me, and however much I might be justified in the employment of harsher terms than I shall use, still, in the absence of Gen. Pillow, I should suffer in my own esteem if ill temper betrayed me to the use of stronger words than such as are necessary simply to convey my meaning. Besides, I have a high public duty to perform; and although Gen. Pillow professes to treat the ommunication of myself and officers as coming alone from me and endeavors to divert the public mind from a contemplation of his own misconduct by making this controversy purely personal between us, still I cannot bring myself to believe that the pages of a newspaper, while the parties are separated from each other by the distance of two thousand miles, are the pro-per places for the use of personalities or the settlement of personal affairs. " Following the order in which the General has arranged his

teply, I notice, first, his attempt at special pleading and mys-

tification in reference to the enemy's position and number of

batteries. In the communication of myself and officers, the

The right of the enemy extended from the left of the Jalapa

enemy's line of works is described in the following language

road to the gorge in the mountains, through which the river flows. Along this line the enemy had established himself on three different heights, divided from each other by almost imassable ravines. Each of these heights were strengthened y admirably constructed field-works, known to our engineers as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, commencing at the gorge." scription the General denies to be correct, and says that, "Instead of three works in this line of works, as these gentlemen say, there were known to be four before the battle; battery No. 1, situated on the river bluff, and No. 2, at the extreme of the enemy's line of breastwork, and not nearer to the point assaulted than from four hundred to six hundred yards, and batteries Nos. 3 and 4 were still further towards the National road; the place assaulted made the fifth battery." This singular description of the enemy's work is opposed by General Pillow without one particle of proof to the combined testimony of myself and sixteen of my officers. These counter statements make a direct issue of fact between myself and General Pillow. How is it to be determined? So far, the weight of testimony is with me, and if Gen. Pillow desires to himself from the appearance of having endeavored to mislead the public mind by wrongly describing these works, let him produce a map drawn by any intelligent officer of the engineer corps who examined the ground; and if he does, it will prove that he was not only ignorant of the ground before the pattle, but that he has learned nothing about it yet; and that if he had his work to do over a second time, he would do it as blunderingly as he did it before. The truth is that there were but four distinct field-works on the whole battlefield of Cerro Gordo. Commencing on the enemy's right, they stand in the following order: No. 1, situated on the bluff immediately above the gorge through which the river flows, and totally disconnected from No. 2 by a deep and almost impassable ravine—leaving a space of some hundred yards or more where there was no wall or works of any kind. This work mounted some five or six guns. No. 2, next on the left of No. 1, was divided from No. 3 by a still deeper ravine, and disconnected from it by a still greater space—say two hundred yards or more-each elevation having its separate battery and fortification. This work had seven guns on its front line, three or four on its redoubt, and two more on what General Pillow calls a "retired line." No. 3 contained about six or seven guns. This work extended from the top of the height where the guns were placed, along the side of the mountain and nearly parallel with the National road, to the point where it struck the road nearly opposite the height of Cerro Gordo. At this point in the road, where this field-work terminated, here was a battery of six large brass guns, enfilading the road. The next and last field-work was that which encircled the height of Cerro Gordo, which rose on the right of the road. On this height there were six guns, all mounted on carriages. Higher up the Jalapa road, at or near the headquarters of Santa Anna, there were some five or six brass guns, but no field-works. It was the second of these works (No. 2) which my regiment was ordered to attack; and one the strangest and most reckless deciarations which General Pillow has made is, that I "was not ordered to assault batte. ry No. 2, nor was that battery ever assaulted." aragraph which contains this extraordinary misstatement, Seq. Pillow declares that it never was intended that Colone Wynkoop should assault No. 1. How does this subsequent tatement agree with the language of his official report of the 18th April, 1847? In that paper he says: "I therefore diwith vigor, and carry it at the point of the bayonet. His sault upon the Mexican breastwork :] party moved onward to the assault with great energy," &c. and in a subsequent paragraph of the same report, he says :

there was no such stone breestwork there. Nos. I and 2, I again say, are separated from each other by a deep rayine. Why did not Gen. Pillow acknowledge this at once ' The reason is evident. He is unwilling that the world should know the truth, and is endeavoring to mislead it; and I will just remark in this connexion, that Gen. Pillow, contrary to all courtesy and military etiquette, failed to call upon his colonels for reports of that day's work. Why did he do so? The students almost terrified the numerous lady auditors who were present by shouts, and beating of hands, and singing the incall for reports, and his misrepresentations in his own official report, were among the reasons which impelled my officers and myself to give the whole affair to the public.

Reviewing the reply of Gen. Pillow in its proper order. I notice next his defence of the manner in which the regiments were moved to the scene of action As stated in the communication of my officers and myself, and not denied by him, and no nearer. Of this the driver took no heel, but applied | tions of ether, by no means died away like a mine-days wonthe whip to his horses, who started rapidly towards the track.

The most patient and prolound investigations of the subject by the French savans continually promise new fruits the track of the horses and killed them both instantly. The carriage was thrown round by the shock, and from this valuable discovery. The latest use to which ether row path to the scene of action by the right flank. Wynkoop first, followed by me ; Campbell next, who was to support pieces. Of the persons in the carriage a boy named Daniel sons, with a view to soothe their most violent paroxysms. Wynkoop; and Roberts in the rear, who was to support me Murphy, ten years old, was so seriously injured about the M. Arago, in one of his jurid and comprehensive reports, last This order of march placed a regiment between each of the assaulting and their supporting regiments; and yet the General says this was the only proper order of march. Does not any man of common sense see that each supporting regiment should have moved directly in rear of its assaulting regiment; eriously, though not fatally injured. A man named James Sciences, a memoir proposing the administration of vapor for for instance, Campbell in rear of Wynkoop, and Roberts in rear of me? These regiments, also, that is to say, Campflank, so that when they feached the point at which they were firl, who was unharmed. This accident is attributed to the covered a new chemical composition which can serve, with to file, equate off to the left from the path towards the river, at an intimation from the General the Colone's could have given the command, "File left-Mancu," and the regiments, in obedience to the order, moving simultaneously square off to tific merit is regarded as quite stender by those who know him the left, would have crossed the ravine, and, gaining the hill opposite No. 1, would have been in position, in line of battle, parallel with each other and the battery, at one and the same is connexion with powder cotton, but I am not without means time. In the mean time, while these regiments were reaching that, in spite of all the credit which is really his their position, having cleared the path, my regiment and Ro time. In the mean time, while these regiments were reaching berts's could have reached the point on the path where they were to file off, and at an intimation from the General, at the command of each Colonel, "File right-Mahen," our regiments would have moved square off to the right of the path and from the river, and in a moment each regiment would have been in line of battle, parallel with each other, fronting No. 2, the left of each regiment resting on the path. This simple movement could have been executed without the slightest confusion, and in three minutes; vet General Pillow con regiments "was the only order of march by which it was possible to have placed them." I make no comment here. The error of the General is too palpable. I attributed it, at first, to inadvertence on his part, and should have continued to do so yet, but that he has defended the movement as right and

proper; and I now find that I did him too much justice in my own mind, and place the error to his want of military skill and capacity. Gen. Pillow, as he has twice stated, placed my regiment in

position. He has denied that he changed its wings and re-versed its ranks. And for the purpose of sustaining himself in this denial, he has seized hold of an error in my first article, which occurred either from inadvertence or in the haste of copying for the press, and of which error he was previously informed; and for the purpose of exculpating himself and im-plicating me in a blunder, has endeavored to make the world believe what he knows to be untrue. In my first article it is stated that Gen. Pillow directed me "to rest my [his] right on the right of the path, extending my [his] left square off to the left, so as to form my line of battle parallel with the centre field-work of the enemy." Instead of "square off to the left," this sentence should have read, "square off to the right." An officer of high rank, who participated in the assignment of the right of the right of the right of the right. sault, told me in this city, that while at New Orleans, and when Gen. Pillow was reading my publication to him, he pointed out this error, and explained to Gen. Pillow that it was either a typographical error or had been hastily and ine advertently written, and was not according to the fact. He informed me, further, that he explained to Gen. Pillow thy effect of this error, and showed him that it would make mg regiment appear to be on the *left* of the path, its right resting on the *left* of the path, and its left square off to the left towards the river, which would have been a proper formation; when, instead of that, as he and the General both knew, its right rested on the right of the path, and its left was square off to the right, from the river—which was all wrong, because it changed the wings and reversed the ranks. Gen. Pillow, who, as my informant believes, had not up to that time per-ceived this inadvertence, immediately took hold of it, and, outraging all fairness and candor and known fact, has actually made it the chief argument of his defence, endeavoring to make the world believe that my regiment was on one side of the path when he knows it to have been on the other. Will Gen. Pillow deny that my regiment was on the right of the path? He cannot. In one part of his reply he has himself onfessed it. I quote his language : "By my order of attack. Wynkoop's assaulting column was to form on the left of the path, fronting the right side of the angle; and Haskell's assaulting force was to form on the right side of the path. In forming my regiment in line of battle, as my officers and myself have previously said, and as I now here repeat, the General directed me to rest my right on the right of the path. If my right rested on the right of the path, where was its left necessarily thrown? Still further out to the right. Would not this, I ask any military man, have changed the wings and reversed the ranks? I challenge Gen. Pillow to deny, in explicit terms, that the wings of my regiment were changed and its ranks reversed. He has not denied it. He only contends, in his reply, that, if he ordered me to rest my right on the path, and throw my left square off to the left, that then, by that order, the regiment was properly placed as to its wings and ranks. But he gave no such order, and he knows it. He rested my right on the right of the path, and threw my left square off to the right, not left, as inadverthis he dare not deny; for, if he does, he well knows that every officer and private of my regiment will testify differently. I have now fully exposed Gen. Pillow's unfair quibbling about a word, and have proved upon him the blunder which my officers and myself first charged him with, and still in-

The next point in the General's reply relates to his reconnoissances of the enemy's position. I pass over his admissions of his ignorance of the ground, because, as he says, the works could not be perfectly reconnoitred, with one or two inquiries.

Why did he induce Gen. Scott to believe that he had "carefully reconnoitred" them? And why did he assault No. 2 at all when he was ordered by the General-in-Chief only, "if circumstances should favor him," to pierce the enemy's line of batteries, and then as near the river as possible? The order of Gen. Scott was that Gen. Pillow would "march along the route which he had carefully reconnoitred, and stand ready, so soon as he heard the report of arms on our right, or sooner, if circumstances should favor him, to pierce the enemy sline batteries at such a point, the nearer the river the better, as he might select." Now where is the point of attack clearly indicated in this order of the General-in-Chief? Certainly battery No. 1, nearest the river. If this battery had been assailed by the whole brigade it would have been carried. Then, turning his own guns upon the enemy, and at the same time attacking him in reverse, he could have been easily driven from the field. Instead of doing this, however, Gen. Pillow assaulted the centre battery, it being the strongest of the three, with but one regiment, leaving the other three regiments unemployed! In all this I have contended, and still contend, that Gen. Pillow exhibited a total want of ability to command.

[Having thus reviewed the leading points of Gen. Pillow's reply, Col. HASKELL then occupies about two columns in refutation of some personal imputations made by Gen. Pillow, which fortunately we did not publish, and are therefore relieved from the necessity of copying the reply to them. The Colonel, it appears to us, very effectively disposes of all of them. He alludes in the following terms to his own conduct, rected Col. Haskell, who commanded the assaulting force intended for the attack of battery No. 2, to assault that work "It is a well-known fact that when the men recoiled from

the breastwork, I threw myself before them, and with the "In the mean time, Col. Wynkoop, who commanded the storming party designed to attack battery No. 1, succeeded them to halt and turn. They did not obey me, and I am in gaining the position where the assault was to have been glad of it. If I had known the utter madness of advancing further, I would have ordered a retreat. I was one of the tradict each other! But the General, for the purpose of related leave the field. I left it with Lieut. Jas. Forrest, of lieving himself from the ridicule which necessarily follows him

East Tennessee, a wounded officer. Exposed to the terrible Marquis de Pailleterie, (a title of which the latter is more vain for having ordered the attack on No. 2, while the attacking fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, he halted on the party was exposed to its dreadful fire in front and to the rak- field and calmly requested me to examine his wound, and see ing fire of the batteries on either flank, asserts that the "adjacent angles" of Nos. 1 and 2 were the intended points of
satisfying both him and thyself that it was not dangerous, we Why, what sort of quibbling is this? Is not the left the field together in rear of the regiment. He still lives angle of the work a part of the work itself? How attack the angle of a work and leave the work itself unattacked? Ridiculous!

to testify to this fact. But Gen. Pillow says I came back without my cap.' I dismiss this small matter with the simple remark that while advancing towards the enemy my But the truth is, there were no such angles as he describes hat was carried away by a shot from the enemy's guns. there, and Gen. Pillow unwittingly confesses the fact. In When I reached the place from which the assault had comone portion of his reply he says : "The position intended to menced, I first ordered the captains to re-form their campanies be attacked was what was believed by both the engineers and as rapidly as possible, and while they were engaged in this myself to be the angle of those batteries," &c. ; in another business, seeing Gen. Pillow in the ravine about thirty yards part he says: "At this supposed angle no guns could be from me, I stepped to him as deliberately as ever I went to he ever supposed any such thing, is fully admitted by him in the firing had nearly ceased,) and reported to him that the asthe following language: "The assault was made at the place sault had miscarried, and that my regiment was severely hurt. previously determined on and made known to these officers; The General, after first informing me that he was 'shot all and, though this point turned out to be a strong work, mounting eight pieces of artillery immediately in front, and two vine to the left, and on the hill occupied by Wynkoop. This more on a retired line, all of which were, to the moment of attack, entirely concealed and completely masked by the stone the statements of Major Farquharson and Lieut. Green, the wall and brush, yet up to that time it was believed to be an only officers under my command whom I have been able to angle in the large stone breastwork connecting the batteries see in this city. They place Gen. Pillow in a very unenvia-Nos. 1 and 2. Such was the position intended to be and ble light. I shall produce hereafter, if I think it necessary, actually assaulted." Yet General Pillow says No. 2 "never the testimony of the balance of my officers. In the mean time I refer to them and the men whom they commanded, As to "the stone breastwork connecting the batteries Nos.

1 and 2," Gen. Pillow knew well enough when he said so that

able stander of Gen. Pillow."

WILLIAM T. HASKELL. NASSVILLE, JUNE 28, 1847.

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